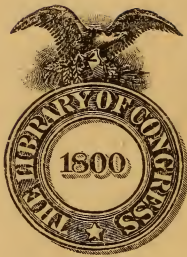


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LINCOLN.

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**A SKETCH,**  
ILLUSTRATIVE  
OF THE  
**MINSTER AND ANTIQUITIES**  
OF THE  
**CITY OF LINCOLN.**

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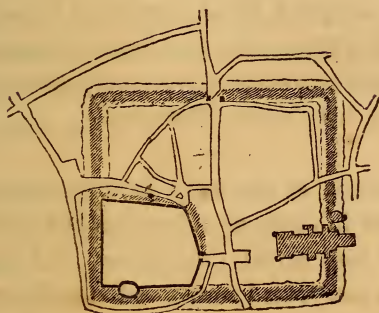
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## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LINCOLN.

—00—

*Plan of Old Lindum.*



### CHAP. I.

*LINCOLN under the ancient Britons,—and the Romans, by the name of Lindum—Foundation of the Cathedral, &c.*

THE CITY OF LINCOLN is a place of ancient date, and formerly was one of the chief towns in Britain for merchandise and wealth. Its early history, like that of most places, is involved in obscurity and fable in which it is not our province

to interest the reader ; the design of this little pamphlet being to guide the *stranger* to the existing objects of antiquity in Lincoln. Nevertheless, the faint outlines of former times must not be wholly disregarded, otherwise the beautiful remnants of antiquity to be viewed in Lincoln, will lose much of their value as objects of investigation ; and a slight summary of the remote history of the place will therefore be attempted.

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In the time of the early Britons, the elevated position of Lincoln, must have invited occupation, as being well suited for defence, and protected from surprise. Thick forests undoubtedly extended in every direction, spreading a barrier between stations of commanding elevation ; the hill which Lincoln occupies, governs a circle of vast extent, and is seen almost on every point, a distance of thirty or forty miles. It would therefore offer great advantages to a people in the most primitive state as a defensive position.

The first remarkable fact in its history which presents itself is the period of the Roman dominion, when Lincoln was occupied by that people as a military station ; differing in some local particulars

however from the old British town, which existed before the Roman conquest, and which appears to have stood on the summit-level of the hill, beyond the North arch in Newport. There are some traces of this aboriginal town still discernible in the form of artificial mounds of earth, ditches, in the peculiar figure of small plots of ground, and by shaped stones used in the walled inclosures of the adjacent fields.

The Roman Lindum may still be completely defined. Its walls were erected in the form of a parallelogram; the city was divided into four unequal parts by two streets that crossed each other at right angles.

The Gate in Hermin-street was the principal entrance on the north. Time has scarcely left any trace of the other gates, but has spared a fragment of this 'noblest remnant of the kind in Britain,' as it was styled by Dr. Stukely.

The wall on the north side of the town extended about 1300 feet in length; the south wall ran parallel with it to a similar extent, inclosing an area of 1300 feet by 1200.

On examining the outline of the Roman city, it will be seen that it was of small extent compared with the present town; but being very closely built upon, and thickly inhabited, it was a city of great importance. The situation of this town not being convenient for trade, the Roman occupiers made long suburbs to it, extending down the slope of the hill towards the south; this so contributed to the prosperity of the place, that eventually under the Danes it was of such consequence as to become one of those cities denominated Fifburghs, whose inhabitants having intermarried with the invaders, were allowed peculiar privileges: and at a late date, when the Normans prevailed, we are told that William the conqueror destroyed 240 mansions to allow room for the erection of his Castle. This structure occupies a fourth part of the parallelogram, a miniature sketch of which heads this chapter.

The first authentic record of the introduction of christianity into Britain, fixes the date of that blessed visitation in the sixth century. St. Augustine was the first who preached in the province of Lindsey: to him also is ascribed the holy work of converting Blecca, then governor of

Lincoln, who built a curious church as the first fruits of the newly-sown faith.

This church is identified to have stood on the site of the present St. Paul's church, and the imagination of the sagacious and keen antiquary may probably exercise itself in discovering here and there in the walls or in the pavement, a part of the original material of Blecca's religious edifice.

About 1066 when William the Conqueror ascended the throne, it was declared in synod, that bishoprics should be removed to the chief towns in their diocese: and Lincoln then became a bishop's see. Previous to this synodal decree, many of the sees were situated in villages and small towns. Remigius de Fescamp, one of William's followers, as the first bishop of Lincoln, removed hither from Dorchester, in Oxfordshire; and immediately after began the foundation of a cathedral, which he completed in four years, but did not live to see consecrated.

He purchased several houses and the lands belonging, in the highest part of the city, and erected thereon a structure which ultimately arrived



at the grandeur and stateliness that now claim the admiration of all spectators.—On the brow of the hill, where the Bishop's palace stands, there is still remaining a part of the city-wall prior to the erection of the cathedral.—Remigius was singularly fortunate in the site of his building ;—its position is admirably described by the poet Southey, on his first beholding Lincoln cathedral rising above the town in all the venerable majesty so suitable to its destination as a religious edifice. The poet writes under the character of Don Esprella, a Spaniard travelling in England, and describes the scenery on his approach by the Gainsborough road from Dunham Ferry.

“We now entered upon a marsh, and once more beheld the cathedral upon its height, two leagues distant. This magnificent building stands at the end of a long and high hill, above the city. To the north there are nine windmills in a row. It has three towers, the two smaller ones topped with the smallest spires I have ever seen ;—they were beautiful in the distance—yet we doubted whether they ought to have been there, and in fact they are of modern addition, and not of stone, so that on a nearer view they disgrace and disfigure

the edifice. Imagine this seen over a wide plain, this is the only object,—than which the power of man can produce no finer. The nearer we approached, the more dreary was the country—it was one wide fen;—the more beautiful the city, and the more majestic the cathedral: never was an edifice more happily placed; it overtops a city built on the acclivity of a steep hill, its houses intermingled with gardens and orchards. To see it in full perfection it should be in the red sunshine of an autumnal evening when the red roofs, and red brick houses, would harmonize with the sky, and with the fading foliage.”

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The structure as built by Remigius, was almost wholly burnt down in the year 1124, when Alexander de Blois was bishop, by whom it was rebuilt on a larger scale, and arched over with stone to prevent a similar accident.—Alexander, the bishop, was a great promoter of architecture, and erected several castles, amongst which was that at Sleaford; but these proved his ruin by exciting the jealousy of the king (Stephen,) who imprisoned Alexander, and seized upon his castel-

lated edifices.—When liberated he directed all his attention and wealth to his episcopal church, which he so far improved and beautified that it became the finest cathedral in England.

The cathedral was further enlarged by the pious St. Hugh, who added to it that beautiful edifice the chapter house. He left the cathedral at his death very much in its present state as far as regards external appearance; excepting the later works at the East End, and the upper parts of the great tower; also a few chapels not conspicuous enough even to interfere with the regular plan of the building, which were built by one or two subsequent bishops for the deposit of their own corpses, and the performance of masses for their souls.

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The following Extracts are transcribed from the ninth vol. of the *Archæologia*, and appear to have been derived from the archives of the cathedral; with it we shall conclude our historical notices of the building, and confine our succeeding remarks to what is observable and worth observing on personal inspection.



## Extracts from the Archæologia.—

“A. D. 1124. The church was burnt down.— Bishop Alexander in the historical accounts given to the public, is said to have rebuilt it with an arched roof, for the prevention of the like accident. But John de Scalby, canon of Lincoln, and bishop D' Alderby's register and secretary, says of Robert de Chesney (who succeeded Alexander) that he “*primus Ecclesiam voltis lapidies comunivit 1147.*”

“A. D. 1186. John de Scalby says of Hugh, the Burgundian, Bishop of Lincoln, that he “*fabricanæ ecclesiæ a fundamentis construxit novam.*” This can relate only to alterations and repairs of the old church; for the new east end was not begun to be built till one hundred and twenty years after.”

“A. D. 1244—5. The great tower fell down, and greatly damaged the church. Very little was done to repair this disaster, till the time of Oliver Sutton, elected bishop 1279. The first thing that he set about was extending the Close wall, but not so far to the east as it now is, for it was as will be

seen, further enlarged ; and he afterwards completely repaired, in concurrence with the dean and chapter, the old church ; so that the whole was finished, painted, and white washed, after the year 1290. When this work was done, the great tower was carried up no higher than to the part where the bells now hang. The upper part was, with the other new work, begun sixteen years after."

" A. D. 1306. The dean and chapter contracted with Richard de Stow, mason, to attend to, and employ other masons under him, for the new work ; at which time the new additional east end, as well as the upper parts of the great tower and the transepts were done. He contracted to do the plain work by measure, and the fine carved work and images by the day."

" A. D. 1313. The dean and chapter carried the Close still further eastward, so as to enlarge the canons' houses and mansions, the chancellery, and other houses at the east end of the minster yard."

" A. D. 1321. In this year the new work was not finished, for bishop Burghwash, finding that those who were entrusted to collect the money

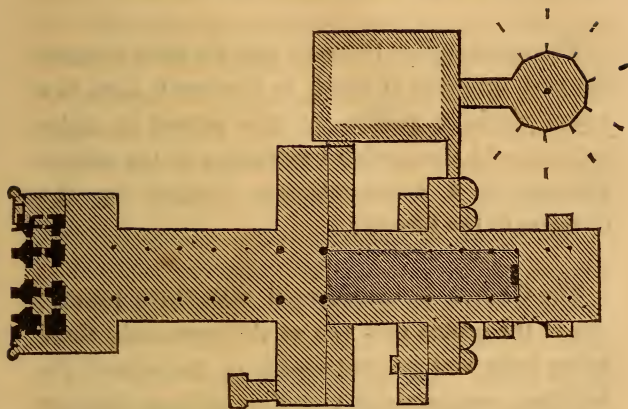
given by voluntary contribution, and legacies to the church, detained the same, and were backward in their payments, published an excommunication against all offenders in this way, which tended in retardionem fabricæ."

"A. D. 1324. It may be collected, the whole was finished about 1324; but this is no where specified.—The late bishop of Carlisle, Doctor Littleton, conjectured that all was finished, about 1283. Conjecturers are led into this mistake, by supposing that the work was finished soon after King Henry III's charter was granted for enlarging the church and close."

A. D. 1380. John Welburn was treasurer. He built the tabernacle at the high altar, the north and east parts are now standing; and the south was rebuilt after, to make the north and south sides uniform. He was master of the fabric, and the principal promoter of making the two stone arches under the west towers, and the vault of the high tower; and caused the statues of the kings over the west great door to be placed there."

"N. B. This new work is all of the regular order of Gothic architecture, as I have supposed it to be finally established by the free masons. The rest of the church is in part the *opus romanum*, and partly of the style of the first essays of the Gothic."—Communicated by Mr. Bradley to governor Pownall.



*Ichnographic Plan of the Cathedral.*

## CHAP. II.

## SURVEY OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

THE ground plan of the cathedral is in the form of a double cross; almost all the old churches were built to agree with that religious emblem in one shape or another. By the above outline it will be seen that the cathedral is composed of a nave and its aisles; one transept at the west end, and two transepts at the east end, one of which is near the centre: there are also a choir and chancel



with their aisles, corresponding in height and width with the nave and its aisles.

The great centre transept has an aisle towards the east, opposite to which in the south arm, is a grand porch, or gallilee, as it is termed in architecture.—At the northern extremity of the *eastern* transept is a communication leading by the cloisters to the library.

The Church is ornamented with three towers; one at the centre and two at the west end; these being lofty and proportionable to the size of the building, communicate to it that sublime effect for which it stands pre-eminent over all other religious buildings in England, Salisbury Cathedral perhaps alone excepted: the towers are profusely decorated with varied tracery, pillars, pilasters, windows and carvings; and abound with ornaments elaborately and exquisitely executed.

The dimensions of a noble building being often a matter of curiosity and dispute, the following statement is given from the measurement of the late Mr. Espin, of Louth, who was highly distinguished as a draughtsman and antiquarian.

## DIMENSIONS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

“The elevation of the two western towers, one hundred and eighty feet. Previous to the year 1808, each of these was surmounted by a central spire of timber, covered with lead, the height of which was one hundred and one feet. The great or rood tower, in the middle of the church, from the top of the corner pinnacle to the ground, is three hundred feet; its width is fifty-three feet. Exterior length of the church, with its buttresses, five hundred and twenty-four feet; interior length, four hundred and eighty-two feet; width of the western front, one hundred and seventy-four feet; exterior length of the great transept, two hundred and twenty-two feet; the width is sixty-six feet. The lesser or eastern transept, is one hundred and seventy feet in length, and forty-four in width, including the side chapels.—Width of the cathedral, eighty-two feet; height of the vaulting of the nave, eighty feet. The chapter house is a decagon, and measures, interior diameter, sixty feet, six inches. The cloisters measure one hundred and eighteen feet on the north and south sides, and ninety-one feet on the eastern and western sides.”

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The grand western front is the part in which the greatest variety, and at the same time confusion of style prevail; but so admirable is the union of the separate works that it is only the more interesting to the scientific observer who refers the different works to their respective dates; in elucidating which the foregoing extracts will prove useful.

We shall endeavour to point out the separate parts of this front, which belongs at least to three distinct eras.—This portion of the fabric consists of a large façade decorated with door-ways, windows, arcades, niches, and statues. It has a pediment in the centre, and two octangular staircase turrets at the extreme angles, surmounted by plain spire-shaped pinnacles. The three door-ways are of most elegant architecture; the arches semicircular, with architrave mouldings highly ornamented. On each side of the two small doors is a large niche under a semicircular arch, above which are ancient emblematical sculptures in relief.—There are similar niches on the north and south, which before the last additions to this western front were exposed to view, but are now hidden from the outward view by the two chapels called Great Tom, on the north, and Hugh on the



south, in the interior of which these niches may be seen.—Over the great door-way are some statues of kings under canopies: above them is the large western window with mullions and tracery; a circular window with mullions and tracery is seen above this, both surmounted by an elegant pointed arch, and on each side of this the flat wall is ornamented with a sort of trellis work or shaped tracery. The two smaller doorways, north and south, are surmounted by pointed windows over which are very rude circular arches, a part no doubt of the original structure.

Of these different and distinct parts, it may be noticed generally, that such as are composed of the soft and decaying stone, may be inferred to be the remnant of Remigius's building; for the workers in stone in those days being Normans, were accustomed to the soft materials of their own country, and preferred it to the more durable but more difficult stone used in the later works by Alexander and St. Hugh.\*

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\* The great oolite at Lincoln has a soft surface when fresh from the quarry, its colour is mellow light buff, figured occasionally with remnants of the encrinurus and other antediluvian fragments; after seasoning this stone becomes hard and retains exquisite smoothness.

Directing the spectator to the eastern centre transept, he will there discern that its architecture, and that of the choir, are in the sharp-pointed or early English style; very irregular in point of design but all very light and chaste. The vaulting is generally simple; a double row of arcades, one placed before the other, is continued round beneath the lower tier of windows, which, together with the vaulting is the work executed by St. Hugh. The transept, gallilee porch, and vestry opposite, are in the same style of architecture, but seemingly of later date.—The gallilee porch was apparently the entrance from the Palace of the bishops, at the time when they resided for a considerable part of the year at Lincoln.

Some conjectures have been made with respect to the intention of the gallilee porch, and it is said to have been appropriated to probationary excommunicants previous to their being re-admitted into the communion of the faithful. The gateway is wide and spacious, and would admit a large crowd of sinners.—In the Parish church of Bingham, Notts., there are certain holes of different dimensions in the outer wall, through which penitents were obliged to crawl into the “com-

munion of the faithful." There is a pleasant anecdote told of the present Archbishop of York, who on visiting Bingham church had these holes pointed out to him by the late Mr. Baxter, of that place. His Grace, alluding to his own portly person jocosely remarked that it was fortunate for him that he had not lived in former days to affront the priest of Bingham, as the narrowness of all the holes would have been an insurmountable obstacle to his being relieved from pains of excommunication! Mr. Baxter drily remarked, that his Grace seemed to forget that *fasting* was a part of the penance.

The style of the great central tower is that of the reign of King John, or Henry III. It seems to have been carried on from the west, as the two arches next that end are narrower than the others; perhaps they stand on the old bases. The clustered pillars of the nave built partly of stone and partly of Purbeck marble, are not uniform, some being worked solid, and others having detached shafts; the upper windows are clustered three together, and two are included within each arch of the aisles. The lower part of the north wall is plainer than the south, whence it may be concluded that

this was built first.—Part of the great tower was erected by bishop Grossthead, who also finished the additions which had been begun to the old west front; for there is the same fascia or moulding under the uppermost story as is continued twice round the rood tower, and altered to its present form. The part consisting of five arches extending from the smaller transept to the east end was probably built by Gravesend, Sutton, and D'Alderby, about the conclusion of the thirteenth or commencement of the fourteenth century, and is decidedly the most elegant specimen of the gothic architecture throughout the building; next to which the lofty and elegant arches and groined ceiling of the Nave command the attention and admiration of the beholder.—Over the south porch, which is highly ornamented, is a representation of the final judgement in bold relief, much injured by the injudicious zeal of the early reformers or perhaps in the time of Cromwell. The lower windows have slender clustered pillars, with capitols; and the heads are ornamented with circles, cinque foils, and other devices; but the large east window does not correspond in richness with the other component parts. The upper windows have double mullions, and a gallery

runs between the upper and lower tier. Bishop D'Alderby built the upper story of the rood tower, and added a lofty spire ; which was constructed of timber and covered with lead. This was blown down in a violent storm of wind, A. D. 1547; and the damages then sustained were not wholly repaired till the year 1775.

The two towers in the west front, the lower parts of which are of the Norman style of architecture, were probably raised in the reign of Edward III. There were two wooden spires covered with lead on these towers, which stood for above 400 years before they were found out to be against the rules of taste, and accordingly in compliance with the dictates of taste, they were pulled down in 1807-8. It has been alleged that they were removed in consequence of being in an insecure state, but whether that was the fact or not, with relation to the spires, the towers appear to have suffered considerably by the removal of the pressure on their summit, which probably acted like a coping weight, and also served as a slant to heavy gusts of wind.

These spires might be anomalous, in regard to true architectural design, but certainly could not



be unsuitable in a structure which is usually so adorned, and favors an elevated termination—"small by degrees and beautifully less,"—as is exemplified by Strasburg and the copper-pinnacled spires of the famous ecclesiastical edifices of Germany and the Netherlands.

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The Cathedrals of Lincoln and York have often been brought into comparison with each other, and the opinion of so eminent a man as the Earl of Burlington may be allowed to have its due weight in deciding the matter. That nobleman gave his opinion in favour of Lincoln Cathedral, and preferred the west front to any thing of the kind in Europe; observing "that whoever had the conducting of it, was well acquainted with the noblest buildings of old Rome, and had united some of their greatest beauties in that very work."





## CHAP. III.

## MONUMENTS.

In 1782, the floor of the cathedral was newly paved, which, occasioning a great change in the state of inscribed stones, and other alterations being made, totally disarranged many of the principal tombs. In the choir were formerly four monuments, one of which is said to have belonged

to Remigius, the first bishop. Remigius who began to build this church, and his successor Bloet, who finished it, had contiguous monuments, or, as Browne Willis calls them, chapels, on the north side of the choir. It is probable, that the monuments ascribed to both, were erected over their remains when the old choir was rebuilt by bishop Alexander, in the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen. The present situation of the monuments is on the north side near the altar; and over each is a canopy of Gothic arches, of very elegant productions: the armed figures in front of Bloet's are conjectured to denote the soldiers guarding the holy sepulchre. Bishop Bloet was not buried in this monument which bears his name, but died suddenly while riding with King Henry I. at Woodstock, and was buried at a monastery of his own building in Eynsham.

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#### LADY CATHARINE SWINFORD'S & THE COUNTRESS OF WESTMORELAND.

The two tombs under a rich canopy on the south side of the altar, and exactly opposite the monuments of Bloet and Remigius, contain the ashes of Lady Catherine Swinford,\*wife of

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\* Sister to the Poet Chaucer.



prince Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and the Countess of Westmoreland, her daughter: the inscriptions and escutcheons of both are so mutilated that they are illegible.—The tester, or arch, is modern: probably put up in Charles II's time, as there appear the cantaluses which are introduced by Inigo Jones in Covent-garden church. It was probably defaced in the Civil Wars, and repaired at the restoration, after the stalls were re-fitted up, which was in 1660.

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### LITTLE ST. HUGH.

In the south aisle behind the choir is a stone projection in the form of a seat with ledges, usually pointed out to the visitor as the shrine of "little St. Hugh;" and is considered by antiquarians to be actually the shrine of the child of that name who was said to be crucified by the Jews, a lie usually propagated when it was convenient to extract from that unfortunate race the wealth which their industry had accumulated. When the floor was repaved in 1791, under the pedestal of this shrine, was discovered a stone coffin, which contained the skeleton of a young child; corresponding in every respect with the

traditions handed down since the year 1255, when the despicable slander is recorded to have been promulgated by the greedy plunderers of a defenceless tribe of traders.

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### ST. KATHERINE'S, OR BISHOP LONG- LAND'S CHAPEL.

Eastward of the shrine of little St. Hugh, in the same aisle and near the great south door, is Bishop Longland's chapel, with an altar-tomb, under an arched canopy of curious workmanship, decorated with his arms. He died at Woburn, and was buried in the chapel of Eton college; and after his death the chapel was dedicated to St. Katherine. Above the chapel is a painted window with the names of the chancellors wrote thereon, which was done at the expense of Chancellor Reynolds. It is called the "Chancellor's Window."

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### ST. BLAZE'S, OR BISHOP RUSSELL'S CHAPEL.

This edifice is on the east, as Longland's is on the west, side of the great south door. In a tomb beneath a rich canopy the bishop lies interred.

The chapel contains several good monumental tablets, which, ill according with the original style of the fabric, were removed hither from other parts of the church. 1. The Rev. John Gordon, precentor and archdeacon, died, 1793.—2. Samuel Fuller, of St. John's college, adorned with his bust, in full canonicals, and a fine wig.—3. Elizabeth Halton, daughter of the noted Sir. Wm. Scroggs.—4. Elizabeth York, wife of William York, esq., of Lessingham.—5. Rev. Henry Best, a prebend and justice of the peace.—6. Mary wife of George Fitzwilliam, esq., of Mablethorpe.—7. Aime, daughter of Sir Nicholas Curwen; and besides these a number of flat stones on the floor, recording epitaphs, though excepting the above they are nearly illegible.

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#### CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS.

Under the lesser east window, on the south, are the remains of two magnificent monuments, which formed part of a small chantry, founded by Lady Joan de Cantalupe, and dedicated to St. Nicholas.—On the tomb nearest the window under a lofty pinnacled canopy, is the effigy of Lord Cantalupe in a coat of mail, but woefully mutilated. The

other monument, at the head of Lord Cantalupe's, bears the statue of a canon in his robes, and is for Canon Wymbish.—Both sepulchres are in fine gothic style, highly decorated, and are very interesting pieces of antiquity. Near them is a flat stone with the brasses gone, to the memory of Lady Joan Cantalupe.

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### TOMB OF LORD WELLS.

On the north side of the great east window is a large monument, the canopy of which is destroyed, though the supporters of it still remain. The tomb has no effigy, but is covered with two flat blue slabs, one of which seems reversed. The north front of this monument contains some fine figures in bold relief, standing in pairs, male and female, under five arches. This erection is conjectured to be the tomb of John Lord Wells, who died 1361.

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### BISHOP BURGHersh.

Contiguous to Lord Well's tomb is that of Bishop Burghersh, a beautiful work, much resembling Wells's; on the front, as in the other,

are five niches, which contain each two figures in a sitting posture, with a desk between them.

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### THE SHRINE OF ST. HUGH, OR CONFESSIONAL.

Adjoining and at the head of Burghersh's monument, is a square pedestal, supposed to be the shrine of St. Hugh, the Burgundian; and this though doubted by some, is partly confirmed by the stones in the front being hollowed and worn away by the devotion of pilgrims and devotees. It is singular that this pillar, or pedestal, should be hollow, and also that St. Hugh's tomb should be described as being an elegant pinnacled shrine, of a pyramidical form; the pinnacled part is now wanting, and the summit where it was placed, discloses part of a cavity which probably was adapted to some holy jugglery of miracles to be wrought at the saint's tomb.

In the vicinity of Bishop Burghersh's tomb are monumental flat slabs, inscribed with the names of the Rt. Hon. Earl of Deloraine, 1739, aged 33 years; and William Earl of Dunmore, 1756, 61 years. The arms are in bold relief and very perfect.



Lord Burghersh's lies opposite his brother the bishop, in the north wall. His figure is of freestone, in armour, reposing under a canopy; the head rests on a helmet, and at the feet is a lion; at both head and feet, are figures of angels supporting a shield, charged with a lion having two tails, an emblem which is also borne on the escutcheons of the bishop.—The six niches in front, formerly contained twelve figures similar to those that decorate the tomb of Lord Wells, but they are gone, and their coats of arms only remain.

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#### TRINITY, OR FLEMING'S CHAPEL.

East of the north door is a curious little chapel founded by Bishop Fleming, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The tomb of the bishop is rather singular.—On the one side fronting the chapel his effigy is placed, dressed in full pontificals; on the other side which is towards the cathedral is another statue representing the human form exhausted to a skeleton: to which state it is asserted the bishop was reduced, in his attempt to emulate our Saviour's fasting forty days and nights, of which attempt it is said he died.—It is more probable that the two

statues were placed there merely as mementos of the change that our mortality is subject to.

Inside the chapel are several monuments, which for the same reason is stated at page 25, were removed from other parts of the church; one is particularly elegant in design, and especially in the inscription it bears, pourtraying the greatest perfection of the female character :

Here is Entombed,  
 Dame Harriet, Daughter of Lieut.-General Churchill,  
 Wife in her first marriage to Sir Everard Fawkener, Knt.  
 In her second to Governor Pownall,  
 She died Feb. 6, 1777, aged 51.  
 Her person was that of animated animating beauty,  
 With a complexion of the most exquisite brilliancy,  
 Unfaded when she fell.  
 Her understanding was of such quickness and reach of thought,  
 That her knowledge, although she had learning,  
 Was instant and original :  
 Her heart, warmed with universal benevolence  
 To the highest degree of sensibility,  
 Had a ready tear for pity ;  
 And glowed with friendship as with a sacred and inviolate fire ;  
 Her love, to those who were blest with it,  
 Was happiness ;  
 Her sentiments were correct, refined, elevated,  
 Her manners so cheerful, elegant, and winning—amiable  
 That while she was admired she was beloved,  
 And while she enlightened and enlivened,  
 She was the delight of the world in which she lived ;

She was formed for life,  
 She was prepared for death ;  
 Which "being a gentle wafting to immortality,"  
     She lives  
 Where life is real.

The monument is an elegant sarcophagus, of white marble. Besides this, there are monumental inscriptions to—1. John Inott, D. D. Chanter of the cathedral, with his family.—2. A superb mural tablet to Elizabeth, wife of Gervas Scroope, of Cockerington.—3. Thomas Terry, L. L. D. Rector of Leadenham, and Vicar of Wellingore.

In the middle of the chancel, opposite the great east window, are four monumental tables of marble. The first on the north bears a fine slab of black marble placed on four small pillars of veined marble, bearing a latin inscription by Bishop Fuller, who erected it over the grave of the good St. Hugh. The learned may gratify their curiosity by perusing the original, but as our humble labours are to assist every description of visitors, we shall be excused for attempting the following translation :

Were there no fear of second sacrilege  
 Gold, not marble, should cover these ashes :  
     We cannot but regret



That what were once enshrin'd in silver  
 Should now,  
 As best agreeing with a degenerate age,  
 Be only cas'd with stone !  
 Of the pious Hugh this is the humble memorial, erected by one  
 who also remembered to build his own tomb.

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The second monument is for Bishop Fuller, whose pious labours restored so many ruined tombs of other persons, and who, while thus occupied, (as is observed in his inscription on St. Hugh's,) was mindful of his own death. We here again subjoin a translation of the epitaph :

In a vault beneath this stone, lie the remains of William Fuller ; who from a remote part of Ireland, was translated to this Prelacy, in the year 1667, being the 67th bishop,\* and also in the 67th year of his age. He died on the 9th of May, 1675, if possible with more serenity than he had lived. He was as active in the state as in the church. Sometime before his decease, so mindful was he of death, that those monuments which the former pious age had raised to the memory of those bishops, founders of this church, and which the unprincipled of the present, had so shamefully destroyed, he rebuilt, in a manner not less costly than his own ; and was intent on repairing many more, when death called him away. Passenger imitate him whom thou must one day follow.

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\* This is a mistake, he being only the 47th bishop from Remigius ; if he meant from the first institution by Birinius, he was then the 89th bishop.

The other monuments which are of elegant materials and shape, preserve the memory of Bishop Gardiner, and his son the Subdean.

Near the screen of the altar are the graves of Dean Samuel Fuller, Dean Brevint, Moses Terry, Prebendary Welfit, and Michael Honeywood a Dean of Lincoln, who was a grandchild, and one of the 367 persons that Mary the wife of Robert Honeywood, Esq., did see before she died, lawfully descended from her; that is 16 of her own body, 114 grandchildren, 228 of the third generation, and 9 of the fourth.

A little to the north of Bishop Burghersh's tomb in the pavement are a few memorial slabs worth recording, which bear the name of Lady Katherine Knolles, daughter of Charles, Earl of Banbury, by his wife, daughter of Michael Lister, Esq., of Burwell.—Also, the Rt. Hon. Mary, Countess of Deloraine, wife of Francis, Earl of Deloraine, before mentioned.—Another flag records the decease of the Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, 1809.

In the transept of the north aisle of the choir, (which is usually called the *Dean's Aisle*,) are

painted in fresco, as large as life, the figures of the first four bishops, done by Damini, a Venetian artist, in 1728.

Opposite this display of pictorial art is a small chapel, called St. Mary's Chapel, in which is a fine mural monument to Michael Honeywood and his wife.

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#### UMFRAVILLE'S CHAPEL.

It is situated in the south-east of the great transept, opposite the gallilee entrance; there rest the remains of John Pretyman, archdeacon and precentor, who died 1817; and also a series of dignitaries of the church from the earliest times. There is also an ancient monument in the wall, with a canopy, but no effigies. The tomb is covered with a flat stone, on which two figures are hollowed out, but there are no inscriptions or brasses. A flat stone in front of the monument records the name of Taylboys.

In this chapel (formerly three chapels) the courts and visitations of the Dean and Chapter are held.—The chapel nearest the choir, is called

Remigius' Chapel, and was formerly used by the four chantry priests who there offered up prayers for the benefactors to the fabric. The inscription over the door, "Oremus pro benefactoribus hujus Ecclesiæ" shews the purposes of its dedication, and their memory was to be further perpetuated by the (now headless) effigies remaining by the sides of the entrance door.—The priests inhabited the house called the Work's Chantry House, situated to the west of, and adjoining to, the Deanery. This old house was taken down in 1828, and its removal opened the area on the north-west of the cathedral, opposite to James-street.

In the centre of the east end, between the monuments of Bishop Burghersh and Lord Cantalupe, was a chantry called our Lady's Chapel, founded by Edward I. ; wherein the bowels of his queen Eleanor were interred, beneath a cenotaph with the figure of a queen reposing thereon : the fragments of these are no where to be found.

In the place called the Morning Prayer Service Chapel, are several memorial stones, but none of any peculiar interest. In this place is the font ; a very fine piece of sculpture formed out of an immense block of black marble.

A marble table near the west door of the cathedral records the memory of William Smith, formerly bishop of Lincoln, who died in the year 1513; it was erected by Radulphus Cawley, S.T.P. at his own expense, in 1775, in the place of a magnificent tablet and plate, which were taken away in the time of Cromwell.

Many defaced monuments, and stones, which had both figures and inscriptions, were taken up during the new paving, and are intended to be placed in the aisles of the choir, or in the cloisters.





## CHAP. IV.

THE CATHEDRAL.—*Continued.*

On the north side of, and connected with, the cathedral are the cloisters, of which only three sides remain in the original state.

Attached to the eastern side of the cloisters is the Chapter-house, a lofty elegant structure. It forms a decagon, sixty feet six inches in diameter; the groined roof of which is supported by one pillar consisting of a circular shaft with ten small fluted columns attached to it. From a band in the centre with foliated capitals the groins issue, resting on small columns on each side. One of the ten sides forms the entrance which is of the same altitude as the chapter-house. In the other sides are pointed windows with two lights.—Several stone coffins, monumental slabs, and fragments, are left in the cloisters, amongst which is a Roman tomb-stone, to the memory of Helius.

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THE CATHEDRAL LIBRARY.

The Library over the north side of the cloisters was built by Dean Honeywood, whose portrait by Hanneman is still preserved. In this room is a



large collection of books, with some curious specimens of Roman antiquity; one is a red glazed urn, having at the bottom the maker's name Donatvs F. Amongst the Pottery are many urns and vessels of various construction. A very large Amphora, or wine vessel of baked earth, unglazed, with a short narrow neck, to which are affixed two circular handles. A very curious glass phial of bluish green colour, with a handle near the mouth containing pieces of bones larger than could have been put in through the mouth of the vessel.

This building was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and certainly assimilates more with the Cathedral of St. Paul, London, than the one near which it is placed. This side of the cloisters was demolished before this building was erected, and probably the great expense of restoring it in the same style as the other three sides, as well as the prevailing fashion of the day, occasioned so different a style to be adopted.

At the top end of the room is a chair said to have been used at King John's coronation. In a small room at the entrance of the library are several manuscript volumes, beautifully done on

parchment with illuminated letters. Also a collection of fragments of earthenware, swords, battle-axes, spears, a stirrup, and many other rude relics of antiquity, which time has used so roughly that their purposes can only be guessed at.

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### OLD GREAT TOM.

An amusing account of "Great Tom" (the great bell) is supplied by the poet Southey, under his fictitious character of a spaniard, and we select his narrative of a visit to the mighty Tom: "We ascended," says he, "one of the other towers afterwards to see *Great Tom*, one of the largest bells in England. At first it disappointed me, but the disappointment wore off, and we became satisfied that it was as great a thing as it was said to be. A tall man might stand in it upright; the mouth measures one and twenty english feet in circumference, and it would be a large tree of which the girth equalled the size of its middle. 'The hours are struck upon it with a hammer. I should tell you that the method of sounding bells in England is not by striking, but by swinging them; no bell, however, which approaches nearly to the size of

This is ever moved, except this; it is swung on Whitsunday, and when the judges arrive to try the prisoners,—another fit occasion would be at executions, to which it would give great solemnity, for the sound is heard far and wide over the fens. On other occasions it was disused because it shook the tower, but the stones have now been secured with iron cramps. Tom, which is the familiar abbreviation of Thomas, seems to be the only name which they give to a bell in this country.”

Round the crown of Tom was this inscription.—  
*Spiritvs sanctvs a patre et filio procedens svaviter  
 sonans et salvtem, anno Domini, 1610, Decembrio  
 3 regni Jacobi Anglie 8o et Scotie 44o.*

#### TRANSLATION.

The Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son, sweetly sounding to salvation: anno Domini, 3d of December, 1610, in the 8th year of King James of England, and 44th of Scotland.

And round the skirts was the following:—  
*Lavrentivs Stanton, Decanvs, Rogervs Parker,  
 Precentor, et magister fabricie. Georgivs Eland,  
 Cancellarivs, et magister fabricie. Richardvs  
 Clayton, Archidiaconvs, Lincoln.*

'The weight of this large bell was nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-four pounds. It had been guaged, and could hold four hundred and twenty-four gallons, ale measure. The actual circumference at its mouth, was 19 feet 6 inches; at 3 feet from the bottom the circumference was 11 feet 4 inches; its length, measuring as the bell was shaped, from the centre of the crown to the skirt, 6 feet; from the shoulder to the skirt, measured straight, 4 feet 6 inches and a half. The clock hammer, that struck on the bell, weighed 60lbs. The clock was put up in the year 1775, and is a fine and strong piece of workmanship said to be made by Vulliamy and Son, but in fact by Thwaites, of Clerkenwell.

Old Great Tom of Lincoln, unlike his successor, never travelled beyond the precinct of his own church, but was manufactured on the spot; for which purpose a furnace was erected in the minster-yard, in the year 1610; and there he was cast by Henry Holdfield, of Nottingham, and William Newcomb, of Leicester, bell-founders, and partners in this concern only; which connexion arose from the former being a man of the first eminence in his profession, to whom such a

charge could with safety be committed, and the latter living within the diocese ; for the honor of which it was deemed necessary he should have some concern in the business.—Many beautiful pieces of Holdfield's work are still to be seen in this and the neighbouring counties ; one in particular, the ninth bell of that fine peal of ten, in St. Mary's, at Nottingham, cast in 1595, which is singularly elegant ; the ornaments are similar to those upon Great Tom, and the tones of both uncommonly fine.

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### DESTRUCTION OF GREAT TOM.

On Christmas Day, 1827, this noble bell, confessedly the finest in tone and symmetry of any of the great bells of England, was observed to have materially changed in the former, which in a few days was ascertained to be occasioned by a small crack in its skirt or mouth on the south side, in a spot where formerly the clock hammer appears to have struck, and opposite to that on which the last clock hammer fell.—The regret this event occasioned to all his numerous admirers was evinced by the extreme interest taken for his repair or restoration in various parts of the kingdom and



the various modes of cure proposed, none of which could avail any thing, as from experience in similar cases, it is understood that nothing short of a renovation of the bell, could effectually restore its former harmony.

The following dimensions, &c., of the larger bells in England were furnished, mostly from actual admeasurement, by Mr. John Briant, bell-founder, of Hertford.

	Diam. Ft. in.	Thick. in.	Weight.				Key.
			tons.	cwt.	qr.	lbs.	
Oxford, (Tom)	7 1	6½	7	15	0	0	B flat
St. Pauls, London. }	6 9½	—	5	2	0	0	A
Lincoln, (Tom)	6 3½	5½	4	8	1	10	B
Exeter, (Peter)	6 1½	4½	—	—	—	—	A sh
Gloucester . . .	5 8½	5	—	—	—	—	C sh
Canterbury, (Dunstan) }	— —	—	3	10	0	0	

As the spectator proceeds to the chamber where Old Tom used to swing, he is shewn the more rational curiosity of the stone beam; a catenarian arch kept together by lateral pressure at each end. The exterior of the groined vaulting that forms the ceiling of the church is here striking in its appearance; it is probable that the stone beam



just noticed and which expands over this external vaulting, is contrived to detect any failure in so important part of the fabrick, and to counteract other pressure from the outer walls.

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### RESTORATION OF GREAT TOM.

The restoration of the Great Bell being determined upon, the fragments of the old bell were despatched to London to the foundry of Messrs. Mears and Co., Whitechapel.—Saturday, April 11, 1835, was the day fixed upon for the entry of the new bell into Lincoln, but a difficulty had arisen in passing through the Toll-bars on the north-road, which occasioned some further delay.—On Monday morning, April 13, however, messengers arrived, declaring that they had seen the mighty personage in veritable form and substance at the Green Man Inn, only 8 miles from the city: bands of music began to parade the streets and all classes streamed towards the bar, where the long-expected cavalcade at length arrived. From a quarter-past ten till twelve o'clock, huge Tom remained at the bar, the whole city thronging down to gaze upon him. Exactly at twelve, the procession being formed,

this illustrious awakener of the echoes of future hours, and perhaps ages, began to be solemnly borne and escorted to the sublime dwelling of his fathers!

First came a crowd of clergy, gentry, and merchants—some on foot and others on horseback; next rode in chivalrous style, with his walking-stick held in the dignified manner of a fieldmarshal's baton, the Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, who on this occasion acted as Master of the Ceremonies; then came the Up-hill band, making sonorous melody; afterwards walked the Minster ringers, each carrying a small bell, and together ringing changes as they advanced; centremost, rolling on a ponderous wain, was borne the massive man of metal, drawn by nine horses bedecked with white ribbons; behind him marched, in the usual effective order, the Below-hill or brass band of bugles, trumpets, and trombones, attracting the ears of the lovers of martial music. Rearmost, followed flags, carriages, horsemen, and an innumerable train of foot. The whole filed off past St. Peter's church, (the bells in each parish ringing a peal as the procession went by,) and advanced at length up the hill and to the great gate of the

cathedral.—The picturesque pageantry of this playful gaud, as it ascended the inclined plane of the New-road, was singularly striking to the distant observer.

The horses were then taken off, and ropes being attached to the car, Great Tom was drawn over the threshold of the great gate into the ancient pile—while the bands of music struck up “God save the King,” and “all the people shouted with a great shout.” Such a throng was never seen beneath the magnificent vaulting of the cathedral in the memory of any living man.

Great Tom is taller than his immediate ancestor, but scarcely so wide in its lower diameter; yet his weight (5 tons 8 cwts.) is more by 18 cwts. Around his upper circumference is the inscription—“*Spiritus Sanctus a Patre et Filio procedens, suaviter sonans ad salutem: Anno Domini 1835. Martii 25, regni Gulielmi quarti Britanniarum 5.*” And around his lower circumference—“*Georgius Gordon, D. D., Decanus. Richardus Pretymán, M. A., Precentor. Georgius Thomas Pretymán, B. C. L., Chancellarius. Thomas Manners Sutton, M. A. Subdecanus et Magister Fabriciæ.*”

The weights of the two bells are given below :—

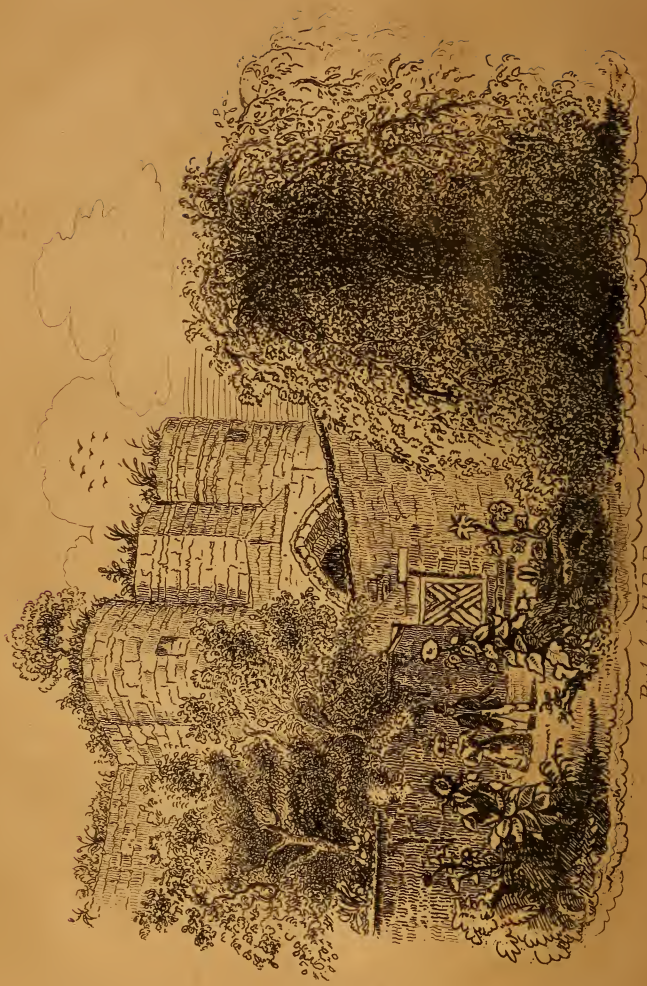
Bell of 1835. Bell of 1610.

Perpendicular height, &c. on the outsides :	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
From the skirt to the top of the cannons ..	6	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ ..	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
———— the crown ....	5	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ ..	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
———— to the shoulder	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Diameter at the skirt .....	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Circumference at ditto.....	21	6 ..	19	6
———— at the shoulder .....	11	9 ..	10	11
Thickness at the sound-bow .....	0	6 ..	0	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Weight.....	5 tons 8cwt. 4 tons 8 cwt.			







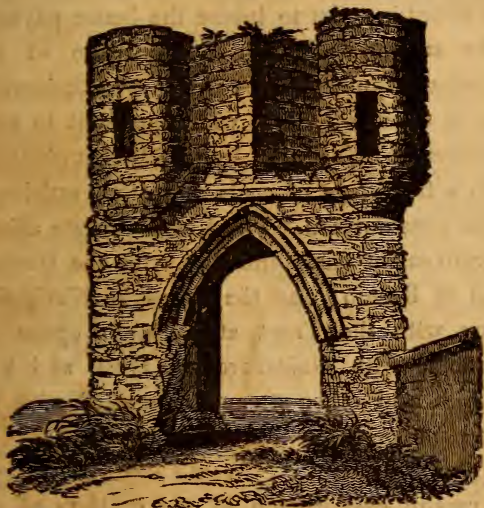


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CASTLE GATEWAY, LINCOLN.



## The Castle Gate-way.



### CHAP. V.

#### SURVEY OF THE CITY OF LINCOLN.

LINCOLN is divided into twelve parishes within the City, but there are four townships subject to its viscomptial jurisdiction, which makes the whole number sixteen. The viscomptial jurisdiction arose from the poverty of the city. The King's

fee-farm rents being in arrear and many houses being forfeited for non-payment, the four towns were added in order to insure the better payment of the amount.—Though not a place of any particular manufacture, it carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool; which are sent in large quantities into Yorkshire, by vessels that obtain in return a freightage of coals and other articles of interior consumption. The River Witham affords it a convenient communication with the German Ocean at Boston; and the Fossdyke Navigation joining with the Trent at Torksey, opens an intercourse with Gainsborough, Hull, and with the Ouse and other streams connected with the River Humber.

A careful examination of the outlines of the country westward of Lincoln, leads to the conclusion that in former days the River Trent itself discharged part of its waters through Lincoln, and probably was the agent which formed the valley of Witham and the outlet to the German Ocean. The fore-shores of the Witham from Lincoln to the sea, present evidence of having been occupied by a much larger volume of water than at present flows between its modern banks.—

The wells and springs in this district are said to be dependent on the state of the Trent, although that river is ten miles distant.

The most striking feature in the city, to a stranger entering it from the south, is its long and single street; extending with but slight curves and gentle ascension for more than a mile, and presenting at every step perspective views almost with the effect of a panorama. The humble buildings on entering the town are overlooked in the nobler attraction of the cathedral, fronting the spectator in his course up the street; for, as Fuller quaintly observed of the minster, "its floor being higher than the roofs of many such like buildings," it is beheld from all parts of the town, towering above the houses and green trees, and raising a friendly beacon to direct the wanderer's steps.

There being but one street of any magnitude or regularity of appearance in Lincoln, the convenience of a cross street of sufficient width is much wanted. The town is in two divisions, known by the distinction of Above-hill, and Below-hill; but these denominations are used so arbitrarily

that scarcely two persons agree where the one ends or the other begins ; the usual application of the terms however is as follows : Below-hill is all that portion of the town below the immediate base of the hill ; and Above-hill comprehends the steep, as well as the summit-level of the ascent.

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### THE STONE-BOW.

In the heart of the city and across the main street stands a fine antique Gate-house known by the above name ; in the best preservation perhaps of any similar gate in the kingdom. The style of architecture has been referred to the age of Richard II. but there is no record whatever of its erection ; though most likely it was built from the first for its present use of serving the citizens for a Guild-hall. The whole of the interest possessed by this structure is in its exterior, and there is nothing in the interior worthy the notice of the stranger. To the disgrace of the municipal trustees of former days, the west wing of this fine civic building has been converted into private property. The restoration of the interior suite of Apartments of the Stone-bow, throughout the edifice, to the

original plan, by purchasing that part which has fallen into private hands, ought not to be neglected by the Coporation.

It is an indelible stigma on the ancient corporation government of Lincoln, that the streets were encroached upon by collusive leases granted since 1610, of lands and wastes abutting thereon, which the corporators granted to themselves by mutual connivance, and held on nominal fines and renewals. There is scarcely a street or lane which is not contracted of its fair proportions, by encroachments projecting upon the line of street.

**CORPORATION-STREET.**—South of the Stonebow a narrow lane runs eastward, where formerly stood the Prison, visited and condemned by Howard: fortunately for the character of the City the horrible dungeons that once disgraced it are now transformed into safe depositories of merchandise, and their places supplied by the well-directed New Gaol adjoining the Sessions-house; of which more in its proper place.—Opposite to Corporation-street is **GUILDHALL-STREET**, the only one that leads to the Wharfs, and to the Gainsborough road. It is a considerable thoroughfare—



the whole of the front, extending from the end of the Stone-bow to the projecting angle near the Crown Inn, is one of those encroachments perpetrated under the disgraceful leases of the Corporation. The narrow and inconvenient entrance to this street from the High-street was widened during the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Cartledge, in the year 1827, and it is to be hoped a similar patriotic improvement will in due time be effected by the enlargement of Corporation-street, at present extremely inconvenient and obstructing the communication along the line of the river.

A few yards above the Stone-bow is MINT-LANE, where the PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHAPEL is erected.—There is a building (now a stable) in this lane, which is described in the lease of the Dean and Chapter, as the “Old Mint House.” A piece of metal was recently found near this Old Mint House having impressions of several dies of Roman coin struck upon it, as if for trial.

Nearly opposite Mint-lane, and forming one side to Silver-street, is the church of St. Peter at Arches, a very plain and meagre modern building of the Grecian style. The interior is conveniently



fitted up, but excepting the Altar-piece there is nothing of attraction to the visitor. Strangers are readily accommodated at this church with seats on the Sabbath day, where service is performed both morning and evening.

The corner house of Silver-street at this part of the town, is one of the most dangerous turns in the Coach-road between London and Hull; and cannot be much longer tolerated at the present accelerated speed of travelling;—the removal of this house, or the opening of a street opposite Guildhall-street, are felt to be imperatively necessary.—Unless some disposition be shewn for the improvement of the many inconvenient turns, and narrow parts, it is certain that ere long the Trustees of the Turnpike roads will resort to a new line—which will be lamented by the owners of property in the present thoroughfare.

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### THE BUTTER MARKET.

This is a double colonnade adjoining to St. Peter's church; on Fridays, at market time, it is filled with rows of country lasses bearing their baskets

of butter. It is however much too small for its destination; it is consequently crowded most oppressively in summer time, and the women frequently faint with the heat. The CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS are over the Butter Market, and are fitted up with considerable taste.—The Butter-house was erected in 1736 by the corporation, which evinced a patriotic self-denial in this instance of a rather uncommon occurrence, having voluntarily devoted the cost of the annual civic feast to defray the expense of erecting this building.

In the year 1832, a Musical Society was established at Lincoln, which supported monthly concerts during the winter, at the Assembly Rooms.

Proceeding higher up the street, the next turning eastward is Butchery-lane, where the Meat market is held. The Shambles are erected on a convenient plan, and are well supplied with meat on the market-days.

Nothing worthy of notice now presents itself till we arrive at the Strait, which from its narrow and inconvenient space is very properly so called, and there begins the ascent of the "Steep-hill."

The Strait appears to have been the terminus of the Roman Suburbs, and the narrow gorge of its entrance was the usual mode of defence to a walled town. There evidently was a Gate-house here, and foundations of ancient walls have been traced in a line with this gate both eastward and westward.

The house that fronts the High-street, at the beginning of the Strait, is called the Dunstan Lock,\* but from what circumstance it obtains the name no one knows. Tradition reports, that in digging the foundations, a post was found with a small boat moored to it, indicating the place to have been covered with water at some distant period. In sinking a well at this part in 1826, at 8 yards deep, there was found the remains of the ancient wall, having an arched culvert, or sewer, of large size, with a level deposit of clean sea-sand and shells, beneath the arch.

Near Dunstan Lock, is St. Martin's church, which has some claim to antiquity, though from

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\* Quere, St. Dunstan's Lock or Hospital, or, if this was once the south portal to the upper town, it may have been the "Down" Stone-Lock: the comparatively modern gate of the "Stone-bow" seems to shew by its title some probability of this being the name.

the modern improvements scarcely any of the ancient part of the building remains. It contains a large monument of alabaster to the memory of Sir Thos. Grantham and his Lady, dated 1618, whose figures lie sculptured as large as life on the monument: amongst other mural tablets is one of statuary marble, erected by the surviving Officers of his Regiment to Capt. Robert Lowry, a native of this City, who fell in Spain, universally esteemed and lamented by all who knew him.

Proceeding up the Strait, which from its close-built and irregular state, is a sad nuisance to the town, the Jew's House presents itself on the left hand opposite Bullring Terrace.

The Jew's House has probably been a religious edifice at some early time, though all that is recorded of it is, that it was the residence of one Belaset de Wallingford, a jewess, hanged for clipping the coin in the reign of Edward I. A year after it was granted to William de Foletby; whose brother gave it to Canon Thornton, who gave it to the Dean and Chapter, its present proprietors. The ornaments of the door-way to the Jewess's House, are similar to those of the

west front of the cathedral.—Higher up the ascent is a long wooden bench built into the causeway called the Mayor's Chair: which might be converted into a seat for the weary wight to rest his fatigued limbs, and to survey the cheerful prospect to the south. We have often wished it were more convenient, and suitable for the purpose which its name implies. Above the Mayor's Chair is the County Hospital and Christ's Church School; near the latter is the church of St. Michael on the Mount. All the three edifices are of modern date, estimable for their utility, but not very remarkable in their appearance: a little north of these is the site and some remains of the foundations of the southern gate of the original Roman City, and these form the boundary line of the Bail. In ancient fortified places, with walls, the Ballium was the space between the outer wall and the second wall.

At the CASTLE-SQUARE the observer is in the centre of the ancient Roman City—having passed the suburbs, and the Ballium: he will find himself in the vicinity of several objects of high interest. Taking his position at the corner house of 'Chequer-gate, on his right is the old gate-house



called the Exchequer: above and between the arch of which is viewed the magnificent and varied sculpture of the Cathedral, contrasting richly with the rough simplicity of the gate. To the left is a view of the Castle entrance, beautiful and stern, in picturesque decay, its crumbling turrets growing the yellow wall flower and ivy in thick clusters. The Judges' House, a new erection, is a great addition to the coup d'œil; it has a plain elegant front designed with much neatness so as to leave little to praise or to blame.

'CHEQUER-GATE derives its name from the Exchequer, or otherwise from the church that forms the north side of the street, at both extremities of which were formerly gates: the one at the east end is the last remains of antiquity in this short street which, within these few years, presented the finest specimen of old buildings in Lincoln; from the one end to the other stood a row of houses built on wooden pillars forming a kind of rude piazzas. These joined the gate at the west end that was demolished some years ago. The piazzas were removed so late back as 1816; and whatever convenience may be derived from their destruction, it is to be regretted that, in losing its curious

ancient edifices, Lincoln loses almost all its attraction, and in their place little is now seen that can excite pleasurable sensations from a connexion with our prosperity or our comfort. Much might be said in condemnation of the false taste and mis-judgment which thus destroy, rather than undertake the restoration of the footpaths, levelling, and otherwise correcting the encroachments.

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### THE CASTLE.

Of the Castle built by the Conqueror little now remains; and the area is occupied by buildings appropriated to the administration of justice. The few remaining vestiges convey the same idea of original Norman architecture as that of York, erected nearly at the same period. The Keep, or strong hold, stood half without and half within the castle wall, which ascended up the slopes of the hill and joined its great tower. Being nearly circular, and covering the summit of a high artificial mount, it was thus rendered a distinct strong hold, tenable with or without the castle. This accounts for the circumstance, mentioned by Lord Lyttleton, of the Earl of Chester making

his escape, while the castle was invested by Stephen. From the keep to another tower, placed also on an artificial mount, was a covered way by which a private communication was kept up. The walls are above seven feet thick; and under the place of ascent from the covered way, there is something like the remains of a well, protected by the massy thickness of the walls. The outer bulwarks of the castle inclose a very large area, entered by the gateway of which we have here given a sketch. In one corner of the area is a curious tower or building, called Cob's-hall; which Mr. King thinks originally was a chapel, as it had "a fine vaulted roof, richly ornamented, and supported by pillars, with a crypt underneath, and adjoining it is a small anti-chapel:" it is now used as a place for the public execution of criminals. On the north-western side of the area are the remains of a tower, or gate turret, having a curious arch, explored by Sir Henry Englefield, and which being in the line of the Roman wall he thought originally belonged to a more ancient building than the castle of William the Conqueror, and conceived it was probably the west gateway to the old City of Lindum.

The external appearance of the castle walls is no longer that of an interesting ruin, increasing in beauty by dilapidation, numerous repairs to insure prison security having restored much of its ancient strength. Its gateways are contemplated with pleasure by the traveller and the antiquary, though far different are the feelings of those poor wretches who are doomed to the inside of its walls. The newly erected County Hall, with commodious courts for the Assizes, from the design of Robert Smirke, Esq., will attract the attention of visitors.

The east gate of the castle may be thought almost too entire to be picturesque; it exhibits however an imposing specimen of early Norman style, and interests us by the contrast of its round towers with the angular projection between them: the mouldings round the arch are very beautiful.

The entrenchments thrown up against the castle by king Stephen (when in defiance of the prophecy he entered Lincoln, and besieged the castle,) can with difficulty be traced; from the alteration to which an open country is liable, and from the improvements that have been made in that

quarter by an increasing agricultural spirit, and in the formation of roads.

The prophecy above alluded to was from the earliest times current in Lincoln. It probably had its origin in the enthusiastic love of liberty always displayed in former days by the citizens, which led them to dread the presence of a king:—

“The first crown’d head that enters Lincoln’s walls,  
His reign proves stormy, and his kingdom falls.”

Stephen, in defiance of this prediction, even in that superstitious age, entered Lincoln with his crown on his head: and the events of his reign amply verified the prognostication.

Passing from these interesting remains, and proceeding northward, we notice to the right a street called Eastgate, at whose entrance were till lately two gate-houses as in 'Chequer-gate. They also, after having been spared by the wars, and the tooth of time, were demolished in the rage for *improving* which prevailed a few years back, and which has left so little to admire and so much to regret. How much more desirable would it have been if the conductors of the *im-*



*provements* had widened and repaired the street, levelled it, had made good water-courses, and had left the old gates standing, as monuments of what Lincoln formerly was.

In the year 1828, a large pile of old and dilapidated buildings designated the WORKS' CHANTRY, from having been formerly the residence of the four Chantry Priests of the Cathedral, were taken down, which opened to public view a large part of the northern side of the cathedral, including the magnificent centre tower and the adjoining nave and transept; and induces a desire to have removed other contemptible private buildings, so as to throw open to view a still further part or the whole of this majestic structure.

Above Eastgate, on the other side of the street, is St. Paul's church, celebrated as being on the site of the one erected by Blecca; to this circumstance it stands indebted for all its interest, as the modern structure is scarcely superior to a well built barn. The eye of the passenger will note as he proceeds onward a variety of relics of the olden time in all directions. Saxon, Norman, and pointed archways, door-ways with turrets, looped walls, mul-

lioned windows, and zig-zag mouldings, are seen adorning the outhouses and stables, and though doubtlessly highly curious as tending to mark the progress of the arts, yet "age has veil'd them in obscurity," and baffles all attempts to narrate their history.—The County Assembly Rooms are in the vicinity of St. Paul's church, and nearly opposite to it.

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### THE ROMAN ARCH.

Its position, as has been pointed out before, is at the end of Hermin-street. The great, or central gate-way is sixteen feet in diameter; the arch is semicircular, and formed with 26 large massive stones put together apparently without mortar. The height is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  feet, of which eleven are buried in the ground. On each side of the great arch are two small posterns, one of which was recently opened by subscription, and it is hoped that a more enlightened and enterprising age will further restore this grand remnant, by lowering the road to the plinths, and purchasing the house which blocks up the west postern. The singularity in the great arch is its having no key-stone, the whole mass being held together by the wedge-like

form of the stones composing the semicircle.— A little to the east of the Roman arch is still to be seen a piece of the Roman wall ; and on the west side also in a garden is another large fragment. In an adjoining garden nearer to St. Paul's church, are further remains of Roman work, called the Mint-wall, very curiously formed of alternate layers of stone and small Roman bricks.

Beyond the Roman arch the town assumed until lately the appearance of a village ; it has had many new houses erected in that direction, but is devoid of anything that can tempt the visitor to extend his walk : returning therefore to the entrance into Eastgate, and proceeding into that street, we arrive at the Deanery, situated on the right, surrounded by high walls and religious edifices connected with the cathedral.

EASTGATE contains many excellent mansions occupied by the nobility and gentry of the town, but being almost generally enclosed with high walls the appearance of the street is sombre ; it contains a very neat church, called St. Peter's in Eastgate, for the service of the parishes of St. Peter in Eastgate, in the City, and St. Margaret

in the Close; the church of which latter parish stood near the south-east corner of the cathedral, and has been taken down some years. St. Peter's church possesses but few monuments or other curiosity.

A short distance further, on the Wragby road, are the remains of an Hospital and its chapel called St. Giles's, and in an adjoining close are subterraneous vaultings and passages vulgarly called St. Giles's hole, but which have never been sufficiently explored to decide the use or extent.

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### THE MINSTER YARD.

From Eastgate we enter into the Minster Yard through a skeleton of a gateway erected over the site of an old gate called North Close Gate. Of the old gate, did it now exist, something might have been written, but respecting the present spectre, silence is wisdom. Adjoining it on the south side is a house called the Priory, but whence it derives that appellation is not known; it has on the north side an ancient tower much defaced: being erected on the Close wall it was

probably a defensive watch station ; and this is more than probable, as in a corner of the Chancellor's garden are two other similar towers, both situate on the old walls of the Close, which proceed angularly till they communicate with Pottergate at the south-east corner of the Minster Yard.

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### POTTER-GATE

Possesses considerable attractions; its north front is a very fair specimen of a military keep, embattled, pierced with loop holes, and grooved for a portcullis. It is however so narrow as to be an extremely inconvenient approach to the Minster Yard; but the whole is of such solid masonry that it would be a crying disgrace to destroy it, as so many other fine old gates have been destroyed, purely to prevent our fair towns-women's slippers being stained, especially since by the addition of a postern on each side, and by good Mount-sorrel paving,

"Titania's foot without a slip  
From stone to stone might safely trip,  
Nor risque the glow worm clasp to dip  
That binds her slipper's rim."



Passing through Potter-gate and descending, we enter on the most attractive spot in Lincoln, and few towns present a more delightful view than is seen from the Lindum-road Terrace. The River Witham is beheld winding along through a wide space of country, studded with villages, church-spires, and gentlemen's seats: fronting the spectator, in the rising ascent, is the rural village of Canwick, the seat of Col. Sibthorp, the well-known M.P. The range of high or cliff land rises in bold outlines from east to west as far as Canwick, and turns off at right angles to the southward; leaving the prospect at its base unbounded, in which the meanders of the river are traced, glittering amongst the trees, for many a mile. Nearer at hand the prospect includes the town, with the Minster, Castle, and Hospital on its summit; and extending from the steep ascent of the hill down to the level: the churches nearly in a line, marking the locality of the various objects; the fine piece of water called Brayford, with numerous vessels: stretching to the east and west two navigable rivers, ornamented with well-cultivated fields and tracts of grazing land to the very brim. In a hollow on the left of the spectator, "scant half a mile from the Minster" (as Leland writes) are the

ruins of Monks Abbey, situated near the Witham. The outer walls and part of the chapel remain almost entire, but the glory of the place is gone with its ornaments. It forms a beautiful feature in the scene, and is as fine an illustration of the picturesque as even the sage Syntax would wish to eulogise.

Leaving the station as spectators on this beautiful spot of the New-road Terrace, a little further downwards is the turn to Grecian-stairs, a flight of stone steps that lead to the Cathedral, Bishop's Palace, and Vicars' Court: in which neighbourhood are many relics whose minute beauties we pass over, as an attempt to do them justice in so small a volume would be fruitless.

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### SESSIONS HOUSE AND GAOL.

These form a handsome structure, built with considerable taste under the auspices of Mr. Ald. Fowler, during his mayoralty; and it is but fair to record as a stimulus to others, that this gentleman's patriotic exertions to improve the town together with those of Mr. Ald. Sewel and Mr.

Ald. Cartledge when each respectively held the office of mayor, have in this and many other instances, contributed to the adornment of the city with its most judicious undertakings.

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### BROADGATE.

A street called Broadgate passes from the New-road towards the Swing-bridge across the Witham : at the upper end of this street was an old building, marked on Stukely's map as the Black Friars, it had mullioned windows and arched doorways, and was a conventional hall or refectory ; not a trace is now left, a modern erection having recently supplied its place.—Communicating with Broadgate is the Sheep-market Square ; on one side of it is the Grey Friary, now the Grammar School. The building is well worth inspection, particularly the ground floor. The Grammar School, a foundation for the gratuitous instruction of free-men's sons, occupies the upper floor,—and here the pen must stop, for who that has been educated at this venerable establishment can dilate upon its present state, nearly approaching to total disuse !

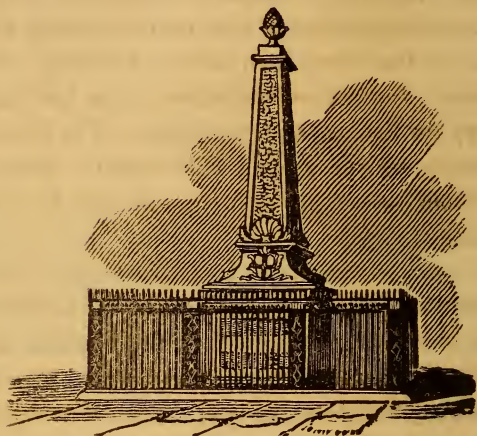
## MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Whilst the Grey Friars' Classical School has become nearly extinct, a new order of things has arisen, by the occupation of the building as a Mechanics' Institute.—The school room has been fitted up for lectures and exhibitions. The suite of apartments on the ground floor afford a library, class room, museum, and apartments for the Curator.

From the Grey Friary we pass by the barn-like church of St. Swithin into Corporation-street, and find ourselves at the Stone-bow again; whence we can journey to take a survey of the different objects in the lower and western quarters of the city.



## High-Bridge Obelisk.



### CHAP. VI.

#### SURVEY OF LINCOLN, &c.

The River Witham, on which the City of Lincoln is situated, takes its rise at the Village of Witham, about equi-distant between Stamford and Grantham. From its source it proceeds along in a meandering course past Grantham, and the villages of Beckingham, Bassingham, Aubourn, North



Hykeham, Bracebridge, until it enters into the basin of Brayford, Bradenford or Bradenhead Mere, as it is diversely called. Out of Brayford it flows through the City of Lincoln in a nearly direct course east. It passes under the main street of the town a few hundred yards from the Stone-bow, and is there crossed by an ancient and very broad stone bridge of one arch, called the High-bridge, one side of which is built upon, the other is open, and adorned by a handsome stone obelisk, in a place where formerly stood a chapel, now converted into a conduit, furnishing excellent water. A tradition exists that the High-bridge once consisted of five arches, crossing as many streams of the river; but only one remains, which is supported by groined ribs springing from a base and uniting in the centre at the top: all parts of the architecture are of very massive work in a style of gothic magnificence uncommonly fine. It has furnished Mr. Dewint, the artist, with a very effective subject for his pencil.

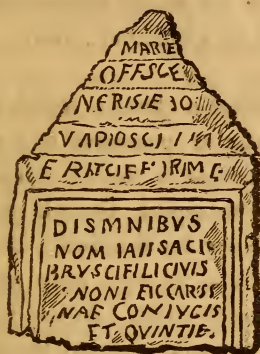
From Brayford, inclining to westward, is the ancient Roman navigation, the Fosdyke, probably the oldest canal in Britain.—It is conjectured by Callis, the expounder of the law on sewers, to be

a connexion between Lincoln and the Trent, cut by the Romans, for the purpose of navigation and drainage, and to serve as "a great trough to swallow up the waters."—A more exact knowledge of the country will discover that there once existed a communication between this canal and the ancient Car-dyke which now falls into the Witham, four miles below Lincoln, but formerly was in junction with the Fosseydyke, by an intervening trench called Sincil Dyke, forming a complete chain of drainage and navigation from the Nene to the Humber.

On either side the Bridge are old buildings which were occupied by religious corporations of the Roman church.

On the right hand from the High-bridge, the church of St. Benedict occurs at a short distance, in which are some old monuments. Further down, on the opposite side, is the Corn-market Square, well adapted for its destination.

## Roman Inscription.



## ST. MARY LE WIGFORD, AND CONDUIT.

This church is on the same side with the Cornhill, and is chiefly interesting from the beautiful piece of gothic architecture called by Leland the "Castel of the Condoit," which stands adjoining its Church yard: it was erected about the time of Henry VII., or VIII., by Ranulphus de Kyme, a rich merchant of Lincoln, whose effigy with that of his wife lies on the top of the "Castel." The Church, which in describing the Conduit we had nearly passed over, is very old, of Norman date,

and in the rudest style of building. On the front of the church is a Roman inscription, (of which we have given a fac simile engraving,) which was probably part of a funereal Altar.

After St. Mark's church, which neither in exterior nor interior possesses any attraction, the next edifice of note is the church of St. Peter at Gowts, the counterpart, though of more ancient date, of St. Mary le Wigford. It, also, is interesting only from its age, rude appearance, and plain though lofty tower. Adjoining to its burying ground is an old edifice styled the stables of John of Gaunt, whose winter palace was the house opposite, but of which there are now no remains excepting an elegant oriel window preserved with most commendable care in the gable end and another in the former Hall.—At a small distance from St. Peter's church the street is crossed by an arm of the Witham river, over which is built a good bridge called Gowts' Bridge; at each end of which is a foot road leading to pleasant walks in the environs of the town.

The street extends a quarter of a mile below the Gowts' Bridge; in which space there is the

small prebendal church of St. Botolph, but both it and the other edifices in the street are modern and unimportant erections. This quarter of the town is indeed so widely diffused that almost all the houses on either side of the way have large gardens, and even large tracts of farming land attached to them, which from being well watered, (a stream flowing at the back of each row of houses,) is exceedingly valuable.

The houses on the west side of the street for the most part have communication with the navigable parts of the River Witham, and those fronting the Corn-hill possess wharfs leading to Brayford; whose spacious basin admits vessels direct from Boston, Horncastle, Sleaford, Hull, Gainsborough, Chesterfield, Derby, Wakefield, &c.; besides affording ample space for the enjoyment of an aquatic excursion, to which species of pleasure the charming prospects on all sides highly contribute.

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As a summary to our sketch we shall notice such objects as could not be introduced with any regularity elsewhere. Among these stands most prominent the Lunatic Asylum, erected on the



brow of the hill, to the west of the castle, and presenting an elegant front. For salubrity of situation and adaptation to its purposes, it is inferior to none of those buildings which have been provided to screen the unfortunate from heaped misery, and to remove from our streets those wretched and degrading exhibitions of human debasement formerly beheld in every parish. The Lincoln Asylum is under the conduct of a Director and Matron, and governed by a President, Vice-Presidents, and Governors. Benefactors of twenty guineas are governors for life, and Subscribers of three guineas annually governors during payment. A weekly board of governors is held to receive the report of the director, and superintend the condition of the house. Every facility is given to visitors to inspect this establishment, provided they be personally introduced by a governor, or present a written order from a governor, or one of the physicians.—The management of the Asylum, under an active and enlightened board of Governors has gained for it a reputation which a single visit will demonstrate to be well deserved. The great aim is, to reject *personal restraint*, and to supersede by careful and humane attendance, and

by classification, the dangerous usage of the Strait-waistcoat. Every arrangement in the management of the institution is made subservient to the welfare of the patients.

Behind the Lunatic Asylum is the House of Industry, an extensive though very indifferent building, where the poor of the Lincoln parishes and the adjacent villages are kept by contract.

In the front of the House of Industry a carriage road passes towards the RACE GROUND; a fine tract of land about half a mile from the town, affording an excellent run for two miles. The meetings are usually held in September. A great improvement has been recently effected in alteration of the Course, and erection of a Grand Stand, with a building for the accommodation of the Stewards and Judges.

As another modern establishment of which we may boast, we make mention of the Subscription Library, in a suite of rooms in the High-street, a short distance from Dunstan Lock. Strangers during a month's residence may have the benefit of this institution on payment of five shillings,

and being introduced by two proprietors. A Proprietary News-room, to which strangers are allowed access on application, is situated opposite Silver street near the Guild-hall.—In the court adjoining the Library stands the Theatre, a neat and very commodious edifice, under the direction of Mrs. Robertson, who annually attends for about two months, at the time of the races, with a most respectable company of comedians.

In addition to its various churches Lincoln has a large number of Dissenting chapels, some of considerable size, and embellished with great judgment, particularly that of the Methodists, standing near St. Swithin's church. The Particular Baptists also have a chapel in Mint-lane, opposite Silver-street. The Unitarians have a place for divine worship, (originally that of the Presbyterians) near John of Gaunt's stables. The Independents possess a large building a little up the street. The Catholic chapel is a small, unassuming edifice in New-street, near to Broadgate ; its religious distinction, signified by the figure of a cross over the entrance, is all that distinguishes its external appearance from the adjoining houses : a circumstance that must be felt even by the most bigotted, who compare this humble

temple with the noble remains of Catholicism all around !

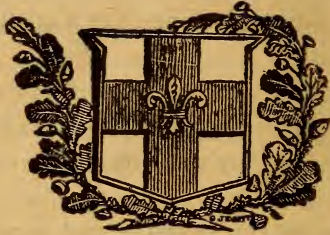
Near the Catholic chapel is the place of worship frequented by the Calvinistic dissenters.

In Silver-street, opposite the east corner of St. Peter at Arches, is the National school for Boys and Girls, conducted on the Madras system. It supplies education to 260 Boys, and 200 Girls.

In Free-school-lane, an Infant School for the poor is maintained by subscription.

The public Dispensary for the poor is situated on the Corn-hill ; and is productive of incalculable benefit to the city and neighbourhood.





## CHAP. V.

SURVEY OF LINCOLN, &amp;c.

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**WALKS AND RIDES**  
IN THE COUNTRY.

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To the temporary resident in Lincoln, this part of our little pamphlet will be acceptable, however imperfectly it may delineate the objects to be met with in the neighbourhood. For want of a knowledge of the most favorite retreats of the town, many pleasant routes escape the acutest observer, which if pointed out would afford a far



higher pleasure than is to be derived from the mere physical exercise of walking. Lincoln furnishes a great variety of walks, and some have attractions peculiar to the place. The first is the promenade to the Great South Toll-gate, which is the usual resort in unfavorable weather, and being flagged the whole distance, it is mostly dry and clean in the worst of seasons.

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*Walk 2nd.*

THE BANKS.

On the south side of the Witham, half way between the High-bridge and Swing-bridge, a street leads towards THE BANKS. The water is overhung by the elegant willow, abéle, and mountain ash, which with gardens on the opposite side are agreeable additions to this romantic stroll. About three quarters of a mile up the stream, a plank bridge affords a passage towards Gowts-bridge and High-street, but those who wish to extend their walk, may pursue the onward course till they arrive at the road leading to the Toll-gate.

*Walk 3rd.*

## CANWICK HALL AND VILLAGE.

The last walk also affords access to Canwick, across the fields. The village, being on a rising ground, possesses a charming view of the city and the cathedral; and perhaps there is no situation where both appear to so good effect as from CANWICK-HALL. The Hall is a modern stone building, elegantly plain, occupied by Colonel Waldo Sibthorp, M. P.

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*Walk 4th.*THE VILLAGES OF BRACEBRIDGE  
AND BOULTHAM.

These are approachable by the road from the toll-gate; but at the end of the pavement a foot-path across the fields presents a pleasant walk. BRACEBRIDGE is famous for its eel-pie house on the bridge, which is also frequented by tea-parties. BOULTHAM, being situated on the flat, is chiefly noted for its resemblance to a Dutch village, and like such is surrounded on all sides by drainage cuts, delphs, and water courses. From Boultham

the ambulator may return to Lincoln by the banks of the Witham.

In 1834, an exchange took place between the proprietor of Boultham and the public, which dedicates to the latter a right of way along the whole course of the upper Witham, across the several drains, as far as Bracebridge.—A foot-road to Wisby across the private estate was given up in exchange for this great convenience, which is further enhanced by Mr. Ellison having engaged to maintain in perpetuity, bridges for foot passengers across his drains.—A copy of the record is filed in the archives of the quarter sessions.

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*Excursion 5th.*

WAVES' HOUSE, AND TEA GARDEN.

A pleasant water excursion is often made to the WAVES' HOUSE, and TEA GARDEN, on the banks of the Fossdike Navigation. Along the water, beautiful views of the Town, Castle, Lunatic Asylum, and Cathedral, present themselves: at the Waves' House excellent viands are served up in the rustic style with extreme cleanliness.

*Excursion 6th.***BURTON HALL AND VILLAGE.**

The seat of the Right Hon. Frederick John, Lord Monson, situated most delightfully in a gentle declivity, well wooded, but wanting a sheet of water. It is a pleasant walk to Burton, proceeding past the Lunatic Asylum, and then along the Kirton road, which for several miles presents a fine prospect towards the west, with neat villages at the foot of the hill, at intervals of about a mile. This and the Cliff Road to Grantham exhibit the finest prospects in the county.

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*Excursion 7th.***GREETWELL CLOSES.**

The small hamlet of Greetwell is about two miles east of the minster; the field pathways afford an agreeable ramble, presenting fine prospects on both sides.

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*Excursion 8th.*

## MONKS' ABBEY CLOSES.

These are entered shortly after leaving the top of Broadgate, and lead to the ruins, Chalybeate Spring and River Witham: on the banks of the river, and by this pleasant route, a large concourse of people proceed every afternoon to meet the arrival of the steam packet boats.

The Chalybeate Spring is protected by a stone water-course, having steps towards the water,—a very substantial piece of work liberally provided by C. Mainwaring, Esq., the proprietor of the land.

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At short distances, and approached by one or other of these routes, are the following places possessing attractions for a visit:—

RISEHOLME HALL, two miles north of Lincoln; a neat and comfortable house erected by the late Thos. Chaplin, Esq., with a sheet of fine clear water, and the grounds tastefully decorated with plantations by the present occupant, Francis



Chaplin, Esq. This gentleman is the owner of some good paintings, and is himself skilled in the fine arts.

NETTLEHAM VILLAGE, two miles from the road turning to Wragby, at the entrance of East-gate.

SWAN-POOL, a tract of meadow near Boultham, affording excellent skating in winter.



**RIDES ROUND LINCOLN.**

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Within these few years much attention has been paid to the improvement of the roads round Lincoln. Nature has not been very favourable to our neighbourhood in this respect, but art and expense have been liberally applied to accomplish as much as might be done with materials naturally of bad quality. The system of M'Adam also has been introduced very generally; and has produced a decided improvement in the Newark, Sleaford, and Brigg roads. A very improving track is also found on the Gainsborough road, particularly that part called Carholm, near the Race-course. In short, even the country highways partake of the benefits of the rational system of road-making, and are no longer, as formerly, the terror of the traveller: as a proof of this, coaches pass daily to Gainsborough along a tract which formerly was in many parts hardly passable for a single horse, and little expected to become the passage of a coach.

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## No. 1.—THE NEWARK ROAD.

The neat and well-built town of Newark is sixteen miles from Lincoln; Newark's famous Castle, together with the good society that is generally encountered at the places of public resort, renders the place well worthy of a visit. The road from Lincoln first passes over Bracebridge; thence proceeds south-west to Newark.

Beyond Bracebridge the country is but just emerging from the neglected state of a desolate moor, and still preserves so much of that character as to render it here and there wildly picturesque, in nature's own garb. The neighbourhood and Villages to the right and left of this road, however, are attractive, and have a pleasing country aspect with characteristic scenery.

West of the road, a bye-road conducts to Boultham, in its position at least much resembling a Dutch village. The new church is a piece of architecture partly in modern taste, near to which is the seat of Captain Richard Ellison.

SKELLINGTHORPE is closely in the vicinity of Boultham; it is chiefly the property of the Go-

vernors of Christ's Church School, in London. There are in the parish some excellent Farm-houses and buildings as well as extensive plantations.

DODDINGTON is adjacent. It was the seat of the Delaval family, now of Col. Jervis; it is a handsome building, of the Elisabethan age, and possesses many good pictures and other elegances usually attached to the residence of people of distinction. The grand room is of superb dimensions, floored with English oak, and approached by a very magnificent staircase. Doddington Hall is a truly grand old English mansion, in admirable repair; it is a fine specimen of England's ancient domestic architecture; retaining many striking characteristics of old times.

EAGLE is five miles from Lincoln and near Doddington. It formerly had a Preceptory of Knights Templar, which afterwards belonged to their rivals, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Several singular tenures of feudal origin still exist in this and the adjacent villages.—SWINDERBY, nine miles from Lincoln, is on the same route.

Between Lincoln and Newark are the HALF-WAY HOUSES, two inns, eight miles distant from either place. Two miles further are the boundaries of the shires, on the line of which stands Potter-hill toll-gate. The Nottinghamshire borders are well wooded and watered, and abound in beautiful prospects. Near Newark on the road-side occur the seats of — Duncombe, Esq., and the late Roger Pocklington, Esq.

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SOUTH side of the Newark road and approached by numerous bye-ways, are the following villages within reach of a morning's ride :

STAPLEFORD, four miles from Newark.

NORTON DISNEY, formerly the seat of the Disneys. The church contains an ancient memorial on a brass plate of that family.

AUBOURN still retains its watermill which is recorded in Domesday Book. Other watermills near Lincoln have ceased to exist, there being no water power in the present day adequate to move a wheel, but as several sites were millstreams



formerly, it is to be inferred that the bed of the River Witham has obtained a higher level, and the surface of the land is become more even.

The villages of BECKINGHAM, THURLBY, CARLTON-LE-MOORLAND, BASSINGHAM and WELBOURN, are all in the vicinity, but our ride through them afforded nothing we could record excepting the pleasant situations, salubrity, and neatness of all: they are beautifully skirted by the River Witham flowing through the pastures—

“Strong, without rage—without o’erflowing, full.”

and in many parts washing the home closes of the farms. This always gives an interesting appearance to rural subjects, and in the shades and plains of Beckingham, &c., the lover of country pleasures, the artist, the convalescent invalid, and the man of leisure, may each seek their several gratifications.

The two HYKEHAMS, North and South, within six miles of Lincoln, communicate with Bracebridge, and terminate our survey of the champaign of this section.

## No. 2.—THE SLEAFORD ROAD.

The pen of one familiar with the spot from childhood, cannot be employed otherwise than agreeably in describing the never-failing variety of **CROSS o' CLIFF HILL**.—Its gradually-swelling acclivity is clothed with verdure, its summit is crowned with villages, its genial slopes and “long withdrawing vales” never disappoint the husbandman’s expectation, and over its elevated ridge (contrasted with peaceful arts) the broad and majestic military way has borne the Roman legion. A long summer’s day is too brief for the pleasure of rambling in school-boy fashion about the eminence of old Cross o’ Cliff,—the place where our school-boy recollections still love to dwell,—in whose mimic defiles and briary lanes the holiday *saint-day* was spent in “searching the snail horn, or the mossy nest.”

From the top of the hill and descending, the most beautifully-placid prospects are displayed to the sight. On the right and on the left sides of the road are views in which land and water, nature and art, combine to form a picture which at least no native of Lincoln can survey with indifference.

To those who have sailed over the "wide, wide seas" the prospect, on first returning home, and arriving at the edge of Cross o' Cliff, must be surveyed with glistening eyes—not only are the towers and streets traceable, but even the very house of their home perchance may be discovered in the panorama; the scenes of boyhood are on every side; and on every side "the old familiar faces" of childish enjoyment are spread instantly and fully before the gazer. The name of Cross o' Cliff commemorates the existence of a market-cross at which the markets were held, when the plague was raging in the City.

To the left (on leaving the brow of the Cliff and proceeding towards Sleaford) the Grange or White Hall, is within a few hundred yards of the road. Further on, is Red Hall, the farm of Mrs. Gibbeson.

In the distance now appears the Pillar, six miles from Lincoln, with its tapering shaft bearing a colossal statue of his late Majesty King George the 3rd, rising above the green plantations and relieving the eye strained with the wide space of plain lying before it; the Pillar was formerly  
L. of C.

surmounted with a lantern, to direct the benighted traveller across the dreary heath.

WADDINGTON is the first village of the "Cliff Row," and with it begins a series of eighteen towns following each other in close succession to Grantham, twenty-two miles distant from Lincoln. Between the Cliff Row towns and the Sleaford mail-coach road, the old Roman military way runs in a parallel line with both, for twelve miles. From Waddington to Ancaster it is surprisingly perfect, and wears its antiquity with an air of pride, as if boastful of its endurance: from Ancaster, until interrupted by enclosures of open fields it passes in its usual straight course till it enters and crosses the great north road, a little to the south of Colsterworth, the birth-place of the great philosopher, Sir Isaac Newton.

HARMSTON, nearly opposite the Pillar, is the seat of the Thorolds.

COLEBY, a pleasant village six miles from Lincoln, belonging to the Tempest Family, is occupied by Charles Mainwaring, Esq., to whose elegant retreat belong some beautiful gardens.—

We return to the direct Sleaford road, to notice the Green Man Inn, which was resorted to by the gentry of seventy years ago, for the enjoyment of convivial society. In the large dining room are placed a number of busts, profiles of the frequenters of the meetings. At that period the country round was a wide heath, and the Pillar served by day as a land-mark, and at night, being surmounted by a lighthouse lantern, as a friendly beacon to the traveller. A curious adventure is related of Christopher Neville, Esq., and 'Squire Gamston, both members of the Green Man Club, who after devoting some hours to the jolly god, set off late at night to return to Lincoln. Their postillion had but newly come into service, and not being well acquainted with the road, especially by night, he was merely enjoined "to keep the lighthouse on the right hand;" his masters having given this accurate direction, quietly composed themselves to sleep, from which they did not awake, till the stopping of the carriage led them to conclude themselves at home. But to their surprise, the postillion complained that he could not get on, and that a wide river stopped his further progress! It was not until day-break had dispelled the clouds of night, and the fumes



of the grape, that the exact situation of the carriage was learned from some people coming to Lincoln market. It appeared that they were on the banks of the Witham, six miles below Lincoln, whither they had arrived in consequence of the postillion persevering to keep "the light-house on his right hand." Had it not been for the river, there is but little doubt of their arriving again precisely at the place of starting, and so making a complete circle round the flaming light. The country was then a barren heath, stocked with rabbits; it now shews the finest husbandry.

BLANKNEY HALL, the seat of Charles Chaplin, Esq., is within a short distance of the Green Man; and further on, Ashby toll-bar occurs, near to which are the seats of Clifford King, Esq., and Mr. Dundas, with the villages of Leasingham and Holdingham, through which the traveller passes towards Sleaford.

By the more pleasant route of the Cliff Towns, we arrive at NAVENBY, (after leaving Coleby,) thence proceed to WELLINGORE, (the seat of General Noel,) and in succession pass through WELBOURN, LEADENHAM, (the seat of Col. Reeve,)

ULBECK; and leaving ANCASTER a little on the right, take in SYSTON, (the seat of Sir John Thorold,) BELTON, (the seat of Earl Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and so to Grantham.

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### No. 3.—NORTH CLIFF ROAD.

This road branches off the left immediately on leaving the toll-bar at Lincoln, and takes in its route the following places:—CANWICK, the seat of Col. Sibthorp, M. P., WASHINGBOROUGH, BRANSTON, HEIGHINGTON; POTTER-HANWORTH: of the last three townships, Sir Wm. Ingilby, bart., the Governors of Christ's Hospital, in Lincoln, and the Rev. P. Curtois, are the chief proprietors; NOCTON, the seat of the Earl of Ripon; DUNSTAN, METHERINGHAM, BLANKNEY, SCOPWICK, ASHBY, and BLOXHOLM.

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### No. 4.—THE WRAGBY ROAD.

The gentle contrast of a valley with its rising grounds on either side, forms the general characteristic of the neighbourhood of Lincoln, and excepting the bold prominence of Cross o' Cliff

Hill, the course of the country on the north side, is nearly uniform with the range on the south of the River Witham. The elevation of the land is at its highest at Cross o' Cliff on the one side, and at the Castle-brow on the other. From these two points the slope inclines gradually eastward, till it is lost in the fenny tracts skirting round Tattershall and Sleaford. The only variation in the superficial outline, is the vale of the Witham. The ascent towards the Wragby road vies with its rival ridge in beautiful and extensive prospects; and though the adjacent villages are so irregularly scattered that they can scarcely be brought into the view, yet this defect is amply supplied by the wide expanse to the south, bounded only by horizon's blue.

Proceeding towards Wragby, after passing Bunker's hill toll-bar, here and there are villages allied to the main road by short cuts; of these Nettleham is a pleasant spot; Sudbrooke is the seat of Richard Ellison, Esq., Langwith and Stainton next occur, which bring the traveller within sight of Wragby, a market town of very small extent, but round it there are several seats, viz. Hainton Hall, Pantop, Willingham House, &c.

## No. 5.—THE BRIGG &amp; BARTON ROAD.

Proceeding through the Roman Arch in Newport, this route passes due north for 17 miles in a perfectly straight course, and then curves a little inclining to the east towards Barton Waterside, 36 miles distant from Lincoln. The whole extent of this road is distinctly the Ermine-street, a continuation of the military road passing through Ancaster; and it is at Lincoln that the modern mail-coach road and Ermine-street unite.

Ten miles from Lincoln is Summer Castle, the residence of the late Sir Cecil Wray. Spittal, twelve miles, is a *neglected* hospital founded in the 16th Edward II. Here the Gainsborough, Market Rasen, and Louth roads have their communication with the Barton and Lincoln route. Norton Place, the seat of Sir M. J. Cholmely, bart.; Redbourn Hall, the seat of the Duke of St. Alban's.

The country bye-roads running parallel on the right or east of this route, connect the following villages: Nettleham, Scothorn, Dunholm, Welton, Hackthorne, Spridlington, Saxby, Owmbly, Caenby, Glentham, Spittal.

On the left or western side, Burton, the seat of Lord Monson, South and North Carlton, Scampton, Aisthorpe, Brattleby, Cammeringham, Ingham, Fillingham, Glentworth, Harpswell, Spittal. Glentworth is the property of Lord Scarborough, of whose ancestors the church contains some fine monuments.

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#### No. 6.—THE GAINSBOROUGH ROAD.

In the Gainsborough direction, the parish of Torksey is remarkable for a fine castellated ruin, once one of the strong houses in turbulent times when to be safe every man's house was, in literal as well as legal signification, his castle.

In the road to Gainsborough by the Fosdyke, the following places occur in rotation: the Racecourse, Saxilby, Drinsey-nook, Fenton, Kettlethorpe Hall, the seat of Sir W. A. Ingilby, bart., Torksey, Martin, Knaith, Lea, Gainsborough.

At Drinsey-nook a road turns to Newton and Dunham Bridge over the Trent which has a communication with the great north road, and the other roads into the commercial districts of the west of England.



## BOTANICAL VARIETIES.

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The variety of indigenous plants growing in the neighbourhood of Lincoln will greatly contribute to the pleasure of the Botanist in his excursions. A few species are here enumerated, remarkable either for the beauty of their flowers, or their rarity.

1. In the drains and fields adjoining, the following may readily be found :—

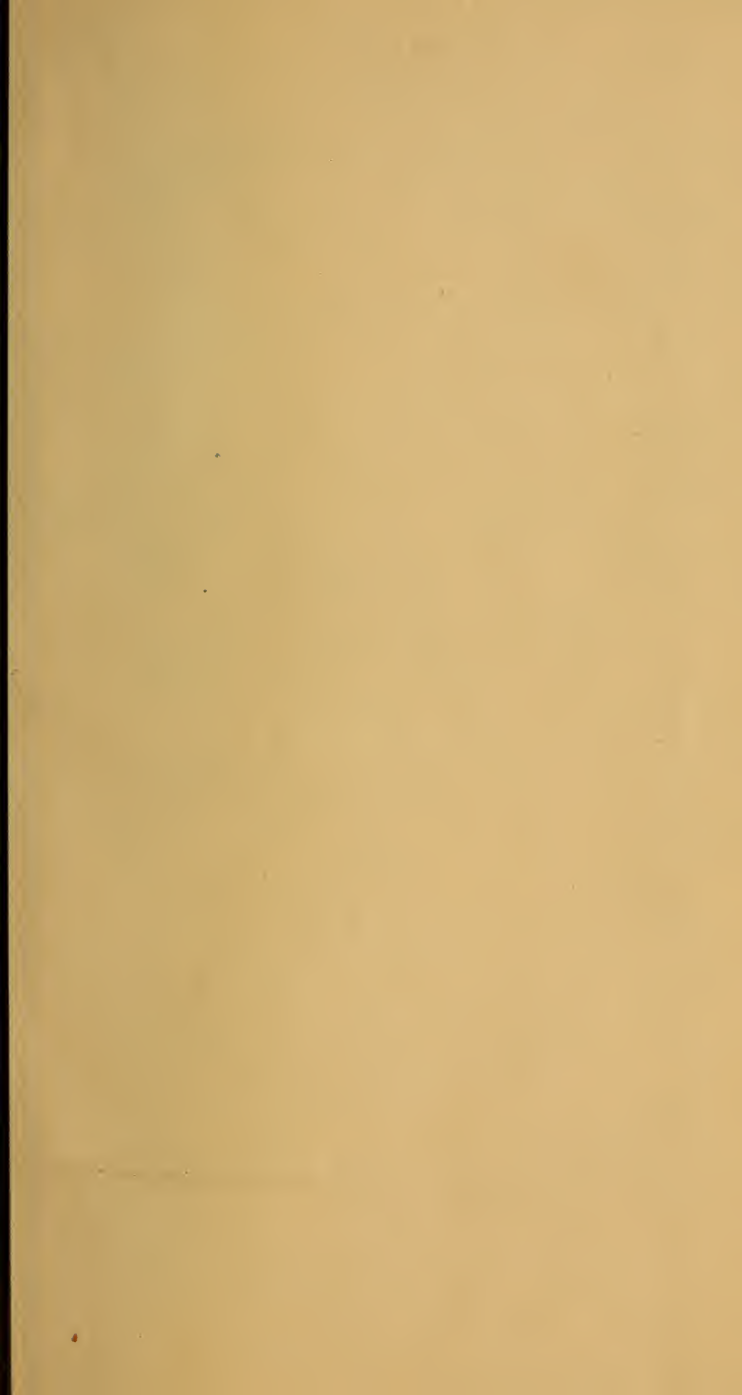
<i>Veronica scutellata.</i>	Bladderwort.
<i>Utricularia vulgaris.</i>	Waterblinks.
<i>Montia fontana.</i>	Bog pimpernel.
<i>Anagallis tenella.</i>	Brookweed.
<i>Samolus valerandi.</i>	Lesser water-plantain.
<i>Alisma ranunculoides.</i>	Flowering rush.
<i>Butomus umbellatus.</i>	Purple marsh cinque-foil.
<i>Comarum palustre.</i>	White water-lily.
<i>Nymphæa alba.</i>	Great spear-wort crow-
<i>Ranunculus lingua.</i>	foot.
<i>Stratiotes aloides.</i>	Water aloe, or water-sol-
<i>Lathyrus palustris.</i>	dier.
<i>Bidens cernua.</i>	Marsh vetchling.
<i>Senecio paludosus.</i>	Nodding bur-marigold.
<i>Cineraria palustris.</i>	Great fen rag-wort,
<i>Littorella lacustris.</i>	Marsh flea-wort.
<i>Myriophyllum verticilla-</i>	
<i>tum.</i>	Plantain shore-weed.
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum.</i>	Whorled water-milfoil.
Narrow-leaved speedwell.	Adder's tongue.

2. In the woods and more elevated parts of the neighbourhood the following are met with:—

<i>Pinguicula vulgaris.</i>	Butterwort.
<i>Dipsacus pilosus.</i>	Shepherd's staff or small teasel.
<i>Paris quadrifolia.</i>	Herb Paris.
<i>Anagallis cœrulea.</i>	Blue pimpernel.
<i>Gentiana pneumonanthe.</i>	Calathian Violet.
————— <i>amarella.</i>	Autumnal gentian.
————— <i>campestris.</i>	Field gentian.
<i>Convallaria majalis.</i>	Lily of the valley.
<i>Parnassia palustris.</i>	Grass of Parnassus.
<i>Chlora perfoliata.</i>	Yellow-wort.
<i>Spiræa filipendula.</i>	Drop-wort.
<i>Geum rivale.</i>	Water avens.
<i>Antirrhinum spurium.</i>	Round-leavedsnapdragon
<i>Arabis hirsuta.</i>	Hairy wall-cress.
<i>Geranium pratense.</i>	Meadow crane's-bill.
<i>Malva moschata.</i>	Musk mallow.
<i>Lathyrus nissolia.</i>	Crimson vetchling.
<i>Graphalium ractum.</i>	Upright cudweed.
<i>Orchis bifolia.</i>	Butterfly orchis.
————— <i>pyramidalis.</i>	Pyramidal orchis.
————— <i>viridis.</i>	Frog orchis.
————— <i>conopsea.</i>	Aromatic orchis.

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